Supervisor Supervisor

A newsletter from the WA State Employee Assistance Program

Questions

One of my employees appears unmotivated to go the extra mile, which is unlike her peers. I can't diagnosis the problem, but wonder if the EAP could be helpful? There are no performance problems and her work more than satisfactory.

How can supervisors gain a better appreciation for the impact their behaviors have on those under their supervision?

Answers

Something about this employee's work style is concerning you despite the satisfactory level of performance she is achieving. True, you don't have a reason to suggest the EAP or make a supervisor referral, but it doesn't mean that over the next few weeks or months you can't monitor work performance; inquire about her productivity level, satisfaction with the job, and interest in the work. Consider gathering observational data to support your inquiry about her motivation. This is not a diagnostic inquiry, but good supervision. Many supervisors have a gut-level impression that an employee suffers with some unknown personal problem. They can't and shouldn't use this impression to conduct a diagnostic assessment. However, this does not mean that the supervisor can't do anything with his or her sense of concern. In fact, it would be ill-advised to completely ignore these hunches. When you meet, the employee may share information in your meeting that leads you to suggest the EAP.

The simple answer is: to work on developing an effective working relationship with your employees. Part of that relationship involves "checking in" on communication, interaction, and mutual understanding between each other.

More broadly, learning about emotional intelligence (EI) is a way to appreciate human interaction and impact. In this context, you're able to monitor your emotions, recognize the emotions of others, label them properly, and use this information to guide your behavior and thinking. Many resources are available to introduce you to EI skill-building. Your EAP can point the way to these resources.

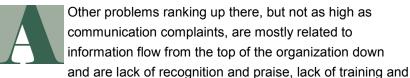
Frontline Supervisor

Questions

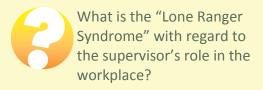


I know poor communication is the No. 1 key complaint in the results of employee surveys that have been administered to respondents at work organizations. What other common problems lead to employee dissatisfaction with organizations?

Answers



educational opportunities, lack of flexibility in work schedules, and lack of authority given to employees. Having "more authority" is associated with a human need to want more control of one's work in some fashion or form. The key is avoiding feeling like a cog in a wheel. Target this sensation and you'll be on the right track. Consider how to improve communication, feedback, and recognition, and offer ways to insert training and educational opportunities into your employees' experiences at work. Stumped when it comes to how to proceed? Consult with the EAP, create a peer advisory or brainstorming group to discuss the issues. You'll be amazed at the ideas that will emerge from such an approach.



The Lone Ranger Syndrome is a construct originally conceptualized by U.S. Department of Human Resources HR specialist Art Purvis in the mid-1970s, when EAPs were in a growth boom. In his work with supervisors, he

often observed their reluctance to deal with their own personal problems of depression, anxiety, or struggles, which were made worse by the isolation in their position. Although supervisors might refer employees to the EAP, supervisors often believe they have to tough it out. Hence, the tendency for supervisors to help others while suffering in silence and going it alone led to the coining of the term. The message for supervisors is clear in the Lone Ranger Syndrome: Do not allow the job and its special stress to cause you to neglect your own health and wellness needs.